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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A new report on diet and health should give people a clear idea of what to eat to avoid cancer and other diseases: Page A4.

Several dozen historians are asking colleagues to oppose an attempt to overturn the Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion: Page A5.

The Roman Catholic Church has published an oath of fidelity for new professors of theology at Catholic colleges: Page A13.

The Education Department said it would not bail out the Bank of America, which faces millions of dollars in student-loan defaults: Page A19.

Ted Sanders, the Illinois superintendent of education, has been chosen to be U.S. Under Secretary of Education: Page A22.

Oklahoma's chancellor of higher education is credited with restoring a sense of trust in the state's public system: Page A19.

A showdown is in the works between teacher educators and the State of Texas: Page A21.

The first black has been elected to the governing council of the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa: Page A33.

Life in Venezuela returned to normal after bloody price riots, but many of the country's universities remained closed: Page A33.

SECTION 1	Pages A1-40
Athletics	A29-32
Books	A11
Business & Philanthropy	A27
Coming Events	A36
Computers	A18
Deadlines	A38
Deaths	A36
Fact File	A13
Gazette	A36
Government & Politics	A19-26
Grants	A27
International	A33-35
Personal & Professional	A13-18
Scholarship	A4-12
Students	A28

SECTION 2	Pages B1-80
Architecture	B7
Bulletin Board	B10-79
End Paper	B80
Opinion & Letters	B1-6

Schools and Colleges Seen Failing to Form Close Partnerships

Most are 'little projects that do little things,' one official says

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

ANAHEIM, CAL.

Although universities and schools agree that they must collaborate to improve teacher education and schooling, they have been unable to create the close partnerships that are necessary to bring about significant change, speakers said at a meeting here.

"It's nice and benign to think about collaboration between the universities and the schools," said John I. Goodlad, director of the Center for Educational Renewal at the University of Washington. "I happen to believe that schools of education ought to take responsibility for the educational health of the community.

"The question is whether or not we can do it. It is going to be very difficult," he told educators at the annual meeting of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

'Three Steps Forward, Two Back'

Mr. Goodlad, who began to experiment with collaborations more than two decades ago, said getting consensus among partners requires "three steps forward, two back, one step forward, three back," and then some. Often their final agreement is "as difficult to fulfill and as easy to break" as any marriage contract, he said.

Most collaborative arrangements today are "little projects that do little things—

Continued on Page A15

TARGET: PHOTOCOPIED ANTHOLOGIES

Publishers Said to Plan Lawsuit to Fight Alleged Copyright Abuses

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

Textbook and journal publishers have been quietly collecting evidence of copyright abuse in higher education for the past year and are said to be planning to enter a lawsuit within the next month.

The lawsuit is believed to be against Kinko's, a nationwide chain of more than 400 photocopying stores, most of them near university campuses. It is not clear whether either universities or faculty members will also be named in the lawsuit. The target of the lawsuit is photocopied anthologies used by professors to supplement textbooks or to substitute for them altogether.

The publishers are said to have evidence that thousands of anthologies have been produced and sold without permission from the copyright owners. The anthologies, called "professor publishing" by the Kinko's chain and "student packets" or "course packs" by other photocopying stores, usually contain newspaper and journal articles, chapters from books, and pictures and graphs from a variety of sources.

Action in 1982 Against New York U.

Carol Risher, director of copyright and new technology at the Association of American Publishers, said last week that the association "cannot comment on the likelihood or non-likelihood of a suit."

Kurt Koenig, vice-president and copyright and trademark counsel for Kinko's Service Corporation, said last week that he had heard nothing about a lawsuit. "We are not too worried about it, because we

Continued on Page A16

Lengthening of Time to Earn a Doctorate Causes Concern

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

WASHINGTON

Graduate students are taking longer than ever to earn doctorates, according to a new report from the National Research Council.

While university administrators who have studied the issue say the reasons are complicated and vary from discipline to discipline and campus to campus, they agree the trend is troubling. The lengthening time to a doctoral degree, they say, can deter undergraduates from considering doctoral study, can demoralize those already enrolled in graduate school, and represents an inefficient use of campus resources.

Raising public awareness about the topic is vital, according to Peter D. Syverson, an

Continued on Page A13

Liberty U. Looks to Football to Help Spread the Word

Big-time football could be the ticket to building a first-class university, Liberty officials hope: Page A29.

Howard U. Protesters Win Demands on Trustee's Resignation, Other Issues

JUSTINE FRAZIER, THE WASHINGTON POST

Howard University students who occupied the administration building for three days protest the naming of Lee Atwater, Republican Party chairman, to the institution's board. See story on Page A28.

MARGINALIA

From *Tech Topics*, a weekly newsletter at Michigan Technological University:

"The Public Safety Department urges persons receiving telephone calls from anyone purporting to be a public official to demand to see a valid identification card with a photo of the cardholder."

Wave it in front of the mouthpiece and hope for the best.

■

Thought for this week (from *The Carolinian*, the student paper at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro):

"A Plato or a Jefferson come along only once every couple hundred years."

He do indeed.

■

The admissions office at Upsala College has received a high-school profile that states: "Fifty-two per cent of the student body participated in the interscholastic sports program during the 1978-88 school year."

That accounts for the acute exhaustion that's evident in the locker rooms.

■

Memorandum received by three faculty members at Gustavus Adolphus College:

"This is to request that the three of you compromise the platform party for the awarding of the Doctor of Humane Letters *honoris causa* to Richard Miller on Friday, March 17, 1989."

Anything for the old school.

■

A newsletter from Lehigh University, the *South Mountaineer*, has published a compendium of "Alumni Florida gaterhings."

Shouldn't that be gatorhings, with an *o*?

■

News item in *Adult and Continuing Education Today*:

"New plans and speeches for First Lady Barbara Bush's literacy crusade are currently in the making.

"Mrs. Bush has chosen reading and the eradication of literacy as her area of special focus."

We're well on the way to her goal.

■

From "The Future of the American College Fraternity," an article in the American Association of State Colleges and Universities' *Memo to the President*:

"I believe that it would enhance our educational environments if every college student was to become an active ember of a small organization that lives together, works together, studies together, and, yes, plays together."

An incendiary idea, if you ask *us*.

—C.G.

In Brief

7 Students Penalized in VPI Assault Case

One student has been dismissed and six put on permanent probation for abducting and assaulting a fellow student at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University last October.

Stephen Woodberry, a sophomore and member of the Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets, was abducted from his dormitory room in October and taken to a campus duck pond, where his head was shaved. He spent three weeks in the hospital recovering from head injuries suffered in the incident, a university spokesman said.

Thomas Goodale, vice-president for student affairs at the university, last week ordered that the seven students—who are all cadets—be punished for their part in the kidnaping. Mr. Goodale declined to punish another student and reserved judgment on a ninth, the spokesman said.

The nine students and another cadet, who has since left the university, still face charges of abduction and assault in Montgomery County, Va.

Cal. Art Exhibit Closed After Protest Over Flag

A student art exhibit with an American flag tacked to the floor was shut down at the California Institute of the Arts last week after the flag was stolen from the display and protests were lodged by veterans and others.

The exhibit was created at the art college in Valencia, near Los Angeles, in support of a similar exhibit at the School of the Art Institute in Chicago, which had been the target of earlier protests.

The California Institute of the Arts exhibit was picketed by members of an American Legion unit, whose president said some Legionnaires had vowed to steal the display's flag. Three men took the flag and turned it over to deputies from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's office, but whether they were Legion members was not determined.

No complaints were filed or expected in the case, a college official said, and Adam Greene, the student who created the exhibit, said he did not plan to reopen it.

Ruling Nets $3.5-Million for U. of Nevada

A Nevada judge has ordered a construction company to pay $3.5-million to the University of Nevada at Reno as a punishment in a civil lawsuit that did not involve the university.

Judge Jerry Whitehead of Washoe County District Court included the award to the university as part of his decision against a California company that had been sued by Reno homeowners. The homeowners charged that their houses had been damaged by a thick dust that settled on portions of the city when the company cleared land there.

Judge Whitehead ordered the company to pay $9-million in actual damages to the homeowners. He added the payment to the university to punish the company and benefit the community.

"It seems a quite sensible precedent, not simply for the university, but for other worthy causes," said Joseph N. Crowley, president of the university.

He said university officials would "kick some ideas around" about how to spend the money, but would proceed cautiously because of the chance the decision could be overturned on appeal.

No Bias Against Asians at Berkeley, Panel Finds

A faculty committee has reported it found instances of discrimination in the admission of Asian-American students at the University of California at Berkeley, but no evidence of "significant long-term bias" against them.

"We have found nothing remotely resembling a 'quota' on the admission of Asian-Americans at Berkeley," a special committee of the campus Academic

Study Finds Few Students Go Directly to College

WASHINGTON

An Education Department report says most students have abandoned the tradition of following high school with four uninterrupted years of college.

The report, "College Persistence and Degree Attainment for 1980 High School Graduates: Hazards for Transfers, Stopouts, and Part-Timers," says that fewer than 29 per cent of 1980 high-school graduates enrolled as full-time students in four-year colleges in the fall of that year.

Almost one-third of the 1980 graduates had not had any postsecondary education by 1986, the report says. It adds that 38 per cent enrolled in classes, but strayed from the traditional path by delaying college, by attending part-time, or by going to vocational or community colleges.

Study of 10,500 Students

The report says that 52.8 per cent of those who enrolled in four-year colleges right after high school obtained bachelor's degrees by 1986. Only 9 per cent of those on less-traditional paths had bachelor's degrees by 1986.

The report was based on data compiled from "High School and Beyond," a longitudinal study of more than 10,500 students who graduated from high school in 1980.

The choice of educational paths, the report says, was most likely to be affected by a student's educational aspirations and economic status.

The report is available for $4.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 20402. The stock number is 065-000-00361-9.

—THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

Yale's President Still Drawing Criticism for Changes at Management School

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Yale University's president, Benno C. Schmidt, continues to draw criticism from faculty members, students, and alumni over structural changes he made last fall at the university's graduate School of Organizational Management.

Last week about 300 members of Yale's undergraduate faculty of arts and sciences met to consider a resolution calling for an investigation of Mr. Schmidt's changes at the management school. The resolution that faculty members finally adopted, however, called only for a committee to investigate the impact of the changes on arts-and-sciences faculty.

In October Mr. Schmidt appointed Michael E. Levine as dean of the management school, an appointment some saw as a sign that the school might be moving away from its innovative approach to educating managers. Mr. Schmidt was criticized for appointing Mr. Levine without consulting the school's search committee.

At the same time, Mr. Schmidt withdrew the authority of management-school faculty members to make and review faculty appointments. After Mr. Levine's appointment, a doctoral program in organizational behavior was discontinued and the popular organizational-behavior department was transferred to the faculty of arts and sciences.

MIKE KIERNAN, NEW HAVEN REGISTER

Students and alumni stage a rally to protest changes at Yale University's management school.

"This has serious implications for the structure of university governance," said William N. Parker, a professor of economics. Mr. Parker introduced the motion calling for an investigation of Mr. Schmidt's handling of the management school. "If you just scrap the bylaws, there won't be any guarantees of protection of faculty members."

But Howard Lamar, a professor of history who introduced the motion that was approved by the arts-and-sciences faculty members, said: "I think the faculty did express concern about what happened. It wasn't a vote of confidence or a vote of no confidence. It was an effort to resolve the problems that had arisen."

Other professors wondered whether Mr. Schmidt's decisions regarding the management school would set a precedent at the university. "Divisions within faculties are not unusual," said Sidney G. Winter, a professor of economics in the management school. "There are several departments which are comparably divided. I think the question in people's minds is whether Schmidt will be as apt to act in those situations without regard to academic governance."

At a meeting earlier this month of the Yale Corporation (the university's board of trustees), students and alumni of the management school held a rally and a "teach-in." A group of management-school alumni also bought a full-page ad in the February issue of the *Yale Alumni Magazine* to protest the changes at the school.

"We want the trustees to know that we are still concerned about this issue, and that it's not going away," said Jane Melvin, a student at the management school.

—MICHELE N-K COLLISON

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Personal & Professional

'In' Box

After some confusion as to whether the bookstore at the Pennsylvania State University's main campus would sell Salman Rushdie's controversial novel, the university says it definitely will display and sell the book.

Shortly after the furor erupted over *The Satanic Verses*, which led Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to issue a death threat against Mr. Rushdie because many Muslims considered it blasphemous, a bookstore official told *The Chronicle* and other newspapers that it would not carry the novel. But John S. Bischoff, director of auxiliary services at the university, later said that decision had been made by bookstore employees without the knowledge of administrators. He said the policy had been changed after he and others learned of the decision from a local newspaper—and from irate faculty members.

■

At the University of Iowa, the Writer's Workshop and groups representing students from Islamic countries were planning a panel discussion and reading of the book. Among the organizers was Saadi A. Simawe, a doctoral student and representative of the Arab Students Association.

A native of Iraq who is not a practicing Muslim, Mr. Simawe says the public should know that not everyone from Islamic cultures supports Ayatollah Khomeini. He says the public has a right to read the book, which he sees as part of the Islamic literary tradition. Muslims who want to ban it, he says, "don't understand the humanistic heritage of Islamic literature."

■

In addition to the normal workload associated with teaching and research, female academics also tend to take on care-taking roles through committee work, counseling, and other activities, a survey by the American Studies Association has found.

An extra amount of dedication and work is expected of women, says Lois W. Banner, a history professor at the University of Southern California who worked on the survey. Other findings: Many of the 437 women surveyed said they felt they needed to be "superwomen" to balance their personal and professional lives. And because of career demands, 39 said they would not marry and 77 said they did not expect to have children.

■

A national committee that recently released a report on ways to improve opportunities for minority scholars is providing copies at no cost. "Meeting the National Need for Minority Scholars and Scholarship" is available from Myrna C. Adams, Assistant Vice-Provost for Graduate Studies, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, N.Y. 11794-4433; (516) 632-7040.

Vatican Publishes Oath of Fidelity to Church Teachings to Be Taken by Theology Professors at Catholic Colleges

Full implications of document remain unclear without official translation from Latin

By DEBRA E. BLUM

In a move that has left many higher-education and church officials anxious for more details, the Roman Catholic Church has published an oath of fidelity to all church teachings that must be taken by all newly appointed professors of theology or philosophical ethics at Catholic colleges and universities.

Many American higher-education and church officials, however, had not yet seen or heard of the new oath, which was published in Latin in the Vatican newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*, by the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. The congregation oversees the adherence to church teachings. The oath was translated into English last week in a report by the National Catholic News Service, which is affiliated with the United States Catholic Conference, an organization of bishops.

'Caught Everyone off Guard'

"This seems to be rather a confused kind of document because it has caught everyone off guard," said the Rev. Godfrey T. Mosley, vice-chancellor of the archdiocese of Washington, after reviewing a copy of the oath.

He said the Vatican not only needed to do a better job of distributing the document, but should clarify how and when the new oath should be administered.

The church teachings that require assent in the new oath and in the accompanying revised "profession of faith" include all infallible teachings of the church and many less-central teachings, such as the rejection of contraception. A "profession of faith" had in theory been required by all professors of Catholic theology before the latest revision, but not everyone made it.

Requirement Extended to Others

Although church law already requires an oath for many Catholic officials, the new requirement, which went into effect March 1, has been extended to include, among others, presidents of Catholic colleges and universities and professors at those institu-

Continued on Page A18

FACT FILE: A Profile of 1987 Recipients of Doctorates

	Arts and humanities	Business and management	Computer science	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Mathematics	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Other professional fields [1]	All fields [2]
Doctoral degrees conferred	3,504	980	450	6,447	3,716	5,742	740	3,837	5,718	1,083	32,278
Median age at conferral	35.0	34.3	31.7	39.8	31.0	31.7	30.8	29.8	33.5	37.0	33.6
Median number of years from bachelor's degree to doctorate	12.0	11.3	9.1	16.2	8.1	8.7	7.9	7.1	10.3	13.8	10.4
Median number of years registered as a graduate student	8.4	6.8	6.6	7.9	5.8	6.5	6.3	5.9	7.2	7.7	6.9
Sex											
Male	55.1%	76.6%	85.6%	44.9%	93.5%	64.8%	83.1%	83.3%	57.2%	58.4%	64.8%
Female	44.9%	23.4%	14.4%	55.1%	6.5%	35.2%	16.9%	16.7%	42.8%	41.6%	35.2%
Citizenship											
United States	78.0%	60.4%	54.0%	84.9%	41.8%	73.5%	46.6%	65.1%	76.1%	75.4%	70.8%
Non-U.S., permanent visa	5.0%	8.4%	7.1%	2.7%	9.5%	4.5%	6.9%	4.5%	4.3%	2.7%	4.9%
Non-U.S., temporary visa	9.3%	23.3%	31.6%	6.5%	41.2%	16.0%	40.7%	24.0%	11.4%	13.2%	17.3%
Unknown	7.7%	8.0%	7.3%	6.0%	7.4%	6.1%	5.8%	6.4%	8.3%	8.7%	7.0%
Per cent with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	58.5%	35.5%	20.2%	37.8%	75.2%	55.6%	73.0%	72.6%	56.4%	23.6%	54.9%
Planned postdoctoral study											
Fellowship	4.1%	1.0%	1.6%	1.4%	5.4%	29.6%	8.1%	20.2%	8.5%	2.2%	10.8%
Research associateship	1.5%	1.5%	6.9%	1.4%	12.2%	17.2%	12.8%	29.0%	3.9%	1.1%	9.5%
Traineeship	0.3%	0.1%	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%	1.5%	2.2%	0.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%
Other	1.5%	0.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%
Planned postdoctoral employment											
Educational institution	65.4%	71.4%	49.3%	63.0%	25.1%	20.6%	48.4%	11.3%	35.7%	53.9%	39.8%
Industry or business	4.8%	9.6%	23.6%	6.0%	32.5%	8.4%	10.5%	22.4%	12.4%	8.1%	13.0%
Government	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	7.9%	7.3%	6.2%	2.4%	4.8%	9.4%	7.1%	6.4%
Non-profit organization	4.4%	0.9%	1.1%	5.4%	1.0%	2.2%	1.1%	0.8%	10.8%	11.4%	4.5%
Other or unknown	4.3%	1.4%	2.4%	4.3%	2.3%	2.2%	3.0%	1.5%	5.6%	3.4%	3.4%
Postdoctoral status unknown	11.5%	11.4%	10.2%	9.0%	12.4%	8.2%	11.1%	9.0%	11.2%	11.7%	10.1%
Primary postdoctoral activity											
Research and development	7.4%	29.9%	57.4%	5.3%	64.8%	48.9%	38.9%	68.9%	23.0%	8.8%	27.8%
Teaching	73.7%	55.1%	32.1%	36.0%	21.2%	26.9%	50.6%	16.9%	27.9%	51.4%	36.9%
Administration	5.0%	4.6%	1.1%	36.5%	1.8%	6.3%	1.5%	2.5%	6.0%	13.3%	13.4%
Professional services	4.6%	3.5%	4.2%	12.5%	5.4%	8.4%	2.9%	4.7%	34.3%	16.7%	13.2%
Other	3.6%	1.7%	1.1%	1.9%	1.5%	3.5%	1.5%	2.1%	2.8%	3.2%	2.4%
Unknown	5.7%	5.2%	4.2%	7.8%	5.3%	6.0%	4.7%	5.0%	6.1%	6.5%	6.2%

[1] Excludes business and management, which is listed separately.
[2] Includes degree categories not listed separately.

SOURCE: SURVEY OF EARNED DOCTORATES, NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Lengthening of Time Spent Earning a Doctorate Concerns Administrators

Years Spent in Earning a Doctorate

	1967	1977	1987
Engineering	5.2	5.6	5.8
Education	6.2	6.4	7.9
Humanities	5.5	7.1	8.4
Life sciences	5.4	5.7	6.5
Physical sciences	5.1	5.7	6.0
Professional, other	5.3	6.1	7.2
All fields	5.4	6.1	6.9

SOURCE: NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Continued from Page A1

official with the Council of Graduate Schools. "If you need new faculty, as we expect we will beginning in the next decade, then the whole issue of time to degree becomes important."

In the latest edition of its annual survey of new Ph.D. recipients, the N.R.C. said that in 1987, the most recent year for which figures are available, the typical new doctoral recipient spent a median 6.9 years in graduate school, up from 6.1 years in 1977.

Over the same period, the total median time that elapsed between the earning of a bachelor's degree and a doctorate rose to 10.4 years from 8.7 years.

In a detailed analysis of the 1987 survey, the council reported that:

- The time taken to earn a doctorate varied tremendously by discipline, ranging from a low of 5.8 years in engineering to a high of 8.4 years in the humanities.
- Over all, women were enrolled as graduate students longer than men, U.S. citizens longer than foreigners, and black and Hispanic students longer than whites. However, those differences were much smaller when the field of study was taken

Continued on Following Page

Lengthening of Time Spent Earning a Doctorate Concerns Officials

Continued from Preceding Page

into account, with one exception: Black students in each of the disciplines took a longer-than-average time to earn their degrees.

- Those who had definite post-graduate employment plans took about the same amount of time to earn their degrees as did the new degree recipients who were still job hunting.
- Students who paid for their graduate-education costs from their own earnings were enrolled longer than those who received competitively awarded fellowships or research or teaching assistantships.

Commenting on the study's findings, Maresi Nerad, a researcher at the University of California at Berkeley, said that students in disciplines in which research is conducted as an "apprenticeship" earned degrees more quickly than did those in fields in which research is a solitary endeavor. Ms. Nerad is working on a project whose goal is to help Berkeley students complete their degrees in a timely fashion.

Working Alone or in Teams

In many of the sciences, she said, students collaborate with faculty members in laboratory research, and they all have a stake in completing the work quickly. In the humanities and social sciences, however, students work alone and typically have little close contact with faculty members. Students in those disciplines view the dissertation as a book-length "masterpiece." Ms. Nerad said, while science Ph.D.'s view it as a paper that shows that one has learned to conduct research.

Other important factors in the length of time a student takes to earn a degree, she said, include the amount of financial support a student receives, the explosion of new knowledge, and job-market conditions.

Students prolong their academic careers when job prospects are slim, said Homer C. Rose, assistant dean for graduate studies at the University of Michigan. "It's really not a bad life," he says. "You're kind of poor, but you still interact with the faculty and your peers, and it's better than the prospect of being locked out of academia entirely or having a one-year appointment at Rattlesnake Junior College."

At the same time, though, more years of study can prove beneficial, Mr. Rose added. "When students finish Ph.D.'s and go into the market, the folks who have taken forever—who have loads of teaching experience and a broad background in the field—may get the plum jobs."

At Michigan, he said, administrators are concerned about the issue and are conducting a pilot study of a few departments in an effort to understand students' academic progress.

Short Programs at Princeton

While many institutions are worried about the upward creep in the years of graduate study, Princeton University has held firm to its philosophy of short graduate programs, according to David N. Redman, associate dean for academic affairs at the graduate school. Doctoral programs last only four or five years, and students are closely supervised, must meet dissertation timetables, and carry light teaching loads if they teach at all. Nearly all receive full financial support. Those who do not finish their work on time may still submit a dissertation and earn a degree, but Princeton recently stiffened requirements for such candidates, Mr. Redman said.

Over all, U.S. universities awarded 32,278 doctoral degrees in 1987, up from 31,843 in 1986. About 71 per cent of the recipients were U.S. citizens. A preliminary report of the survey of 1987 recipients indicated that the number of doctoral degrees awarded to white men and black men continued to decline (*The Chronicle*, March 1).

Copies of the 76-page study, "Summary Report 1987: Doctorate Recipients From United States Universities," are available free from the Doctorate Records Project, Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 20418.

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